



Mission Science Requirements Definition



The requirements to conduct scientific research in support of human space exploration are defined in the:

- > NASA Strategic Plan, NASA Policy Directive (NPD) 1001.0
- > Exploration Architecture Requirements Document (ESMD-EARD- 08-07)
- ➤ NASA Space Flight Human System Standard Volume 1 (NASA-STD- 3001)
- ➤ NASA Human Research Project, Project Plan, HRP-47051 Revision A 2



Mission Objectives





- > Provide for crew health and safety
- ➤ Understand the effects of the space environment on human performance for long-duration human space exploration
- ➤ Provide human health and performance countermeasures, knowledge, technologies, and tools to enable safe, reliable, and productive human space exploration
- Enable the definition and improvement of human spaceflight medical, environmental, and human factors standards
- Evaluate the concept of operations for exploration class missions



Mission Science Requirements Definition





Interdisciplinary Approach

Bone Loss

Cardiovascular Alterations

Environmental Health

Immunology & Infection

Skeletal Muscle Alterations

Sensory-Motor Adaptation

Space Medicine

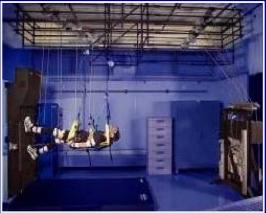
Nutrition

Clinical Capabilities

Behavioral Health & Performance

Human Factors

Radiation







Mission Requirements Definition



Why we do what we do...

Evidence Book	What we know
Knowledge Gaps ————	What we don't know
Risks	What we are worried about
Research	How we address the risk

Master plan to close risk for exploration



Mission Science Example Risks for Exploration Missions



- Risk of Accelerated Osteoporosis
- ➤ Risk of Acute or Late Central Nervous System Effects from Radiation Exposure
- ➤ Risk of Adverse Health Effects from Lunar Dust Exposure
- Risk of Behavioral and Psychiatric Conditions
- Risk of Bone Fracture
- ➤ Risk of Cardiac Rhythm Problems
- **▶** Risk of Crew Adverse Health Event due to Altered Immune Response
- > Risk of Degenerative Tissue or Other Health Effects from Radiation Exposure
- ➤ Risk of Impaired Performance due to Reduced Muscle Mass, Strength, and Endurance
- ➤ Risk of Intervertebral Disk Damage
- ➤ Risk of Orthostatic Intolerance during Re-Exposure to Gravity
- > Risk of Renal Stone Formation

Responsibilities for crew health extend beyond the mission and include the potential for lifetime risk





Postflight R+0 Medical Requirements



MEDB 1.1	Clinical Assessment	1.00	R+0
MEDB 1.4	Neurological Assessment	1.00	R+0
MEDB 1.6	Resting ECG	0.25	R+0/3
MEDB 1.10	Ophthalmology Examination	0.25	R/0/1
MEDB 1.14	Photodocumentation of Skin	0.18	R/0/1
MEDB 2.1	Laboratory Testing	0.25	R/0/1
MEDB 4.2	Active Postural Stand Test	0.33	R+0
MEDB 8.1	Nutritional Assessment	0.33	R+0
	Total Time	3.59	

To optimize time commitment, data and samples are shared with mission science.

Neurological Assessment, Ophthalmology Examination and Photodocumentation of

Skin may be combined with the Clinical Assessment



Medical -Science Scenarios



- Scenario 1 (Preferred) 4-hr return to land-based BDCF via helicopter
 - Modeled after Shuttle and Soyuz landings
 - Ship-Board Medical Operations Team
 - 2 Flight Surgeons
 - 2 Nurses
 - 0.5 Clinical Lab Med Tech
 - Ship-Board Science Research Team
 - 0.5 Clinical Lab Med Tech
 - 1 Sample Return/Biomedical Test Specialist
 - 2 Science Investigators



- Enables greater capability to perform medical care and mission science to meet Agency/Program objectives
- Requires a helicopter and potential other infrastructure/ship crew



Medical -Science Scenarios



Scenario 2 – 24-hr return to land-based BDCF via ship

Ship-Board Medical Operations Team

- 2 Flight Surgeons
- 2 Nurses
- 1 Clinical Lab Med Tech
- 1 ASCR

Science personnel support may vary depending on R+0 science requirements

Ship-Board Science Research Team

- 1 Clinical Lab Med Tech
- 1 Sample Return/Biomedical Test Specialist
- **5 Science Investigators**
- Delay in access to flight crew would affect science objectives due to prolonged re-adaptation to 1G
- Limits neurovestibular testing due to ship's motion
- Limits science operations due to restricted space for equipment and personnel
- Movement of crewmembers may require elevator access (crewmembers may be supine)
- Additional logistical support for ship-board personnel required



Crew Sample Landing Day Schedule



Scenario 1 (Preferred) – 4-hr return to land-based BDCF via helicopter

Beginning upon arrival to Ship: 00:00

CREW														_	_	
	0::	30	1	hr	1	:30			2	hrs		2.5 hrs	3 hrs	3.5 hrs	4 hrs	4.5 hrs
Astro 1	MEDICA	L EXAM	ULTRA	ASOUND	BLOOD DRAW	NOTES! & 2	Vitals	Actiwatch	Sleep Log	ECG A	T REST		r Return to Ba collection Facil	Postflight Science and Crew Rehabilitation		
Astro 2	ULTRAS	SOUND	MEDIC	AL EXAM	ECG A'		LOOD		Vitals	Actiwatch	Sleep Log		r Return to Ba collection Facil	Postflight Science and Crew Rehabilitation		
Astro 3	MEDICA	L EXAM	BLOOD DRAW	ECG AT REST	ULTF	RASOU	DND	Notes 1 & 2	Vitals	Actiwatch	Sleep Log	7	r Return to Ba collection Facil	Postflight Scie Rehabi	ence and Crew litation	
Astro 4	ECG AT REST	BLOOD DRAW	MEDIC	AL EXAM	NOTES 1 & 2	Actiwatch	Sleep Log		JLTR	ASOU	IND		r Return to Ba collection Facil	Postflight Scie Rehabi	ence and Crew litation	





Crew Sample Landing Day Schedule



Scenario 2 – 24-hr return to land-based BDCF via ship Requires additional science personnel support

Beginning upon arrival to Ship: 00:00

CREW	CREW																																
	0:30		1	hr	1	:30		2 hrs				2.5 hrs				3 hrs	3.5 hrs	4 hrs	4.5 hrs														
Astro 1	MEDICAL EXAM	1	Muscle Biopsy		Muscle Biopsy		Muscle Biopsy		Muscle Biopsy		Muscle Biopsy		Muscle Biopsy		Muscle Biopsy		Muscle Biopsy		BLOOD DRAW	NOTES! & 2	Vitals	Actiwatch	Sleep Log	ECG A	T REST			nitive rmano		Operational Tilt	ULTRASOUND	Crew Reh	abilitation
Astro 2	ULTRASOUND	1	MEDICA	ECG A		BLOOD		Operational Tilt			Notes 1 & 2	Vitals	Actiwatch	Sleep Log	Muscle Biopsy	Cognitive Performance	Crew Reh	abilitation															
Astro 3	MEDICAL EXAM		BLOOD DRAW	III TRASOLINIO			Notes 1 & 2	Vitals	Actiwatch	Sleep Log	o		ation Filt	al	Cognitive Performance	Muscle Biopsy	Crew Reh	abilitation															
Astro 4	ECG AT REST DRAW		MEDIC/	AL EXAM	NOTES 1 & 2	Actiwatch	Sleep Log			gnitivo		М	Muscle Biopsy		sy	ULTRASOUND	Operational Tilt	Crew Reh	abilitation														





Integration of Medical and Science Operations



Some data and/or samples collected during ISS missions are shared between Space Medicine and research investigations (Informed Consent)

R+0 Day

Sleep Logs and Actiwatch

Reaction Self Test

Urinalysis (24/48 hr)

Ultrasound Imaging

Clinical blood analysis

Medication Log

Heart Rate and Blood Pressure

Food Frequency Questionnaire

Health Status Evaluation

Orthostatic tolerance test

Height and Body Weight

Graded Exercise Test Cycle

Ergometry

Isokinetic Test

Metabolic Cost

Functional Task Test

Exercise Logs (duration, intensity, &

modality)

DEXA

Rehabilitation record

INTERDISCIPLINARY DATA/SAMPLE SHARING MINIMIZES RISKS, INCONVENIENCES AND TIME TO CREWMEMBERS



Helicopter and Helipad Requirements



Helicopter

- On 8 Oct 08, the JSC Medical Operation Branch (MOB) consensus was that helicopter support is required to take injured or medically challenged crew member(s) to the nearest hospital facility
- On 9 Oct 08, the Space Medicine Division Configuration Control Board (SMCCB) concurred with this position

Helipad

- JSC Medical considers the use of a helipad as the primary means of loading crewmembers onto a helicopter on the ship
 - It is much safer and faster to load ill/injured crewmembers and care providers at a helipad than to do a hoist operation
 - A helipad would keep the helicopter out of the red (danger) area on the Height Velocity diagram (helicopter diagram in b/u charts)
- A vote by the L&RWG on whether to have the helipad did not produce a consensus, but the majority favored having the helipad as a requirement
- During the L&RWG meeting on 10 Aug, it was confirmed that CB supported this position



Medical Support



- ➤ All astronauts returning from long-duration (>=30days) space flight have neurovestibular and cardiovascular disturbances due to re-adaptation to gravity that requires supportive care
 - Based on long-duration space flight experience to date
 - A majority will require treatment including IV fluids and parenteral medications to control their symptoms even at nominal end of mission
 - To support a crew of four individuals, a team of two NASA flight surgeons, two registered nurses, and a clinical laboratory medical technician is required.
- > For postflight contingencies requiring crew evacuation:
 - Members of the medical team will accompany each crewmember or groups of crewmembers
 - To the maximum extent possible, injured or ill crewmember will be attended by at least one physician or nurse to support them during the contingency
 - If medical evacuation of a crewmember(s) is required, and space is available, a crew surgeon will accompany the injured or ill crewmember on the medevac



Medical Support



- > These team members may not be nominally substituted with other specialists or dual tasked with nonmedical responsibilities
 - Nurses could perform blood draws for medical and science experiments as long as there are no conflicts with their primary responsibility for crew medical care
 - However, the blood analysis and sample postprocessing would require them to leave the crewmember and would violate protocol.



Open Issues



- > Current proposed plan does not address:
 - IP support for medical and science operations
 - International Flight Surgeons assigned to IP crewmembers
 - Multinational crewmembers participating in agency sponsored science
 - VIP attendance including
 - NASA HQ management
 - Flight Director
 - Program Management



NASA Space Life Sciences Recommendation



Based on both the Medical Operations and Science Research requirements, our recommendation is to support Scenario 1 and the return of the crewmembers to a land – based BDCF within 4 hours of crew return to the ship.

Mission science personnel should be categorized as "Mission Critical"

